

2405

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR
THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, OAMADA THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA, AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILLIPINES.

- AGAINST -

ARAKI, Sadao; DOIHARA, Kenji; HASHIMOTO, Kingoro; HATA, Shunroku; HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; HIRUTA, Kokichi; HOSHINO, Naoki; ITAGAKI, Seisharo; KAYA, Okinori; ARAI, Koichi; KIMURA, Heitaro; KUNIYU, Kuniaki; MATSUOKA, Iwane; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; MILIMA, Jiro; MUTO, Akira; NAGANO, Osami; OKA, Tatsusumi; OIWA, Shizuo; OISHIMA, Hiroshi; SATO, Kenzo; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru; SHIMADA, Shigetaro; SHIRATORI, Toshio; SUZUKI, Teiichi; TOGU, Shigenori; TUJI, Hideki; UMEJI, Yoshijiro. Defendants.

Town of Manchester,
County of Essex,
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
United States of America. } ss.

I, JOSEPH CLARK GREW, being duly sworn, on oath, depose and say:

1. I was in Japan as United States Ambassador from 6 June 1932 to 25 June 1942. At about 1500 hours in the afternoon on 7 December 1941 (Tokyo time) it was announced by a radio

station in the United States that the President of the United States had sent a message to the Emperor of Japan, but no information was given as to its substance or the channel of transmission.

2. At about 2100 hours (Tokyo time) there was delivered to me a telegram, marked "triple priority," from Mr. Cordell Hull which had been dispatched at 2000 hours on 6 December (Washington time) and received in Tokyo 7 December (Tokyo time) stating that a telegram was then being encoded containing a message from the President which I was to communicate to the Emperor at the earliest possible moment.
3. At about 2230 hours (Tokyo time) 7 December, the actual message was delivered at the United States Embassy in Tokyo. The telegram was officially stamped as having been received at the Japanese telegraph office at 1200 hours and was marked "triple priority" dispatched 6 December, 2100 hours (Washington time). The text is printed at pages 784-6 of

"Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: Japan 1931-1941" Vol. II.

4. I immediately caused a telephone message to be sent to the Secretary to the Japanese Foreign Minister Togo, asking for an urgent appointment with the Minister around midnight. The Secretary asked if the matter was so urgent that it could not wait until the next day, but ultimately made the appointment. As soon as the telegram was decoded and typed, I took it to the Minister's official residence and saw him at about 0015 hours, 8 December (Tokyo time). I requested an audience with the Emperor in order to present the President's message which I then read aloud and of which I then handed a copy to Togo. The latter at first said that he would study the document, but when I asked if that meant some doubt as to whether he would ask for an audience for me, he replied that he would present the matter to the Throne. He made some further remarks about the Washington Conversations, but when I said that I had not yet received a report of the conversation of 5 December

and it would merely complicate matters if I undertook to repeat his comments to the Department, he said it was not necessary. I left him at about 0030 hours.

5. At about 0700 hours on 8 December (Tokyo time) I was awakened by a telephone call from an official of the Foreign Ministry asking me to come to see the Minister as soon as possible. He said that he had been trying to telephone to me ever since 0500 hours, but could not get through. I arrived at the Minister's official residence and saw him at about 0730 hours. He said that he had seen the Emperor and handed me a copy of the memorandum which is reproduced at pages 787-792 of the above-mentioned Volume headed "Memorandum handed by the Japanese Ambassador (Nomura) to the Secretary of State at 2.20 p.m. on

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7 December 1941." Togo said that he had seen the Emperor (at about 0300 hours I understand) and that this memorandum constituted the Emperor's reply to the President's message. I immediately reminded Togo that I had asked for an audience with the Emperor and that I still wished to present the President's message to the Emperor personally. Togo merely replied that he had no desire to stand between the Throne and myself. He then made a little speech thanking me for my cooperation during the conversations and came downstairs to see me off at the door. Not a word was said about war having broken out anywhere or about Pearl Harbor.

6. Shortly after returning to the Embassy I was informed through a newspaper bulletin (gogai) that Japan was in armed conflict with the United States and Great Britain. Later in the morning of 8 December (Tokyo time) an Official of the Foreign Office called at the United States Embassy and read the official announcement that armed conflict

had commenced.

Joseph Clark Grew

JOSEPH CLARK GREW

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June,

A.D. 1946.

Joseph C. Grew

Notary Public

My commission expires
December 10, 1946.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Nº B 1068

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Boston, June 24, 1946.

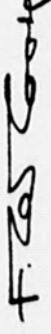
I hereby certify. That at the date of the attestation hereeto annexed,

Raymond B. Roberto

whose name is signed to the attached certificate of acknowledgment, proof or affidavit, was at the time of taking the same, NOTARY PUBLIC for the said Commonwealth duly commissioned and constituted; that to his acts and attestations, as such, full faith and credit are and ought

to be given in and out of Court; that as such Notary Publick is by law authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deeds or conveyances of lands, tenements or hereditaments and other instruments throughout the Commonwealth to be recorded according to law; and that I verily believe his signature to be genuine.

In Testimony of which I have hereunto affixed the
GREAT SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH
the date above written.


F. C. Scott

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

